DEFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS much in advance.

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WHE WERELLY HARLED court Salar day at \$1, could per copy, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition is per direct stops, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition is per of the min to map part of freeze Sevicion, and \$5 is any part of the continent both to include publish.

ALL LETTERS by mall for Materi, Rose, or with Adverticements, to be post paid, or the periods will be included from the money remained. Hermonia to be post paid, or the periods will be deduced from the money condition.

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be liberally poid for . Agr OUN FOREST CORRESPONDENTS
ARE FARTIOULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL JUSTUME AND
PACKAGES INST U.S.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATER, Bowsey-Uncle Ton's Carin BROADWAY ITHEATRE Broadway-My young Wife and by Old Umbrella-A Minsumnes Night's Dream. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chamber street-A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS-A MIDSUMMERNIGHT'S DREAM. NATIONAL THEATRE, Coatham street - Afternoon-and Evening - Uncle Teat's Canis. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway Schulen's Count

ASERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-THE FIRADORT-Evening-Gamelen's Progress The Phenomenon. BROADWAY MENAGERIK-SIAMESE TWINS AND WILL WCOD'S MINSTREAS-Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Brond-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE 151 Biogdway-BUCK BANVARD'S GEORAMA. ME ETCACHAJ-FANOREZA RHENISP GALLERY MS Breadway - Day and Evening MONOR BLITZ-Every Plant Increment. 65: Emid-ACADEMY HALL, 561 Broadway-Pranam's Gurt Ex-

HOPE CHAPEL THE Brondway - JONES! PARTOSCOPE. BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-848 Broad

New York, Saturday, February M, 1854.

One Wock's Elistory.

Tan Warkly Bunale, centaining a complete spiteme of and week's intelligence from all quarters of the world, all be published at nine o'clock this expraing. Price papeace. To be had at the counter to wrappers and study for mailing.

The News.

We learn that private advices are in town, brought by the Pacific, of more favorable news for peace, from Rossis. It is conjectured from the latest despatches from Vienna and St. Petersburg, that the Czar is disposed to renew negotiations in some form, and it supposed that something tangible would result from the modified tone of the Onar. Strong efforts have of course been made to effect a peaceful solution of the difficulty between Turkey and Russia, and, in the hopes of the friends of peace, these despatches may have been written. But as they come from good an thority, we deem it our duty to state that such adviees have been received.

The news from Washington this morning contains many features of great interest, particularly to New York readers. Our correspondent writes that the nomination of John O'Sullivan as Charge to Porto gal, was transmitted to the Senate on Thursday, and met with strong opposition from Mr. Brodhead. Gen. Cass, it is understood, will support the appoint ment, and it is consequently thought that it will be confirmed. The famous Gadsden treaty was sent to the Senate yesterday; but that bedy declined to go into executive session, with the view of ordering it to be printed, despite the urgent solicitation of Gen Rusk, who is warmly in favor of it. By way of a preliminary proceeding, this certainly looks dubious for the monstrous scheme of the New York Atlantic and Pacifi; Railread Company, who desire the go werement to expend twenty millions of dollars for barren, uninhabitable desert, merely in order to se cure them a route for a road. But let us await the action of the Senate on this extraordinary project to fill both the pocke's of Santa Anna and a number of American railroad speculating politicians.

A number of private bills were disposed of in the Senate yesterday: after which the consideration of the Nebrasks question was resumed, and Mr. Tra man Smith finished the speech which be commenced on the day previous. In the course of his remarkbe declared, notwithstanding his opposition to the proposed repeal of the Missouri compromise, that he had no sympathy whatever with the anti-slavery agilators, and had a fling at the President for having taken John Van Baren and his free soil allies to his bosom. From the frequent bursts of laughter produced by Mr. S. it will be seen that his speech was macher more of the comical than argumentative order. Mr. Weller having secured the floor, th body adjourned till Monday.

An attempt was made in the House of Represen tatives to respectate the Deticiency Appropriation bill which was killed on the day previous; but after spirited debate the proposition failed by a vote of Shirty five to one bundred and thirty four-nearly fon to one. Mr. Houston, the chairman of the Commit tee of Ways and Means, thereupon asked permission to report a new bill, to which objection was made There now seems no other alternative for Mr. Honsson to pursue than to resign his position at the head of the committee, thus following the example of ministers in the British Parliament, who always vacate when their sthemes are voted down. The re-appointment of Mr. H. to his old post, at the commencement of the session, was considered as an in dication that the appropriations would be of the economical order, but events have proved that they are not in consumnee with the views of a large majority of his compacts. But why was so much time actually wasted by the House in amending the bill, when it must have been apparent that it would an the end be defeated?

Yesterday being the last day of the secsion price 20 a recess until Thursday next, little husiness was transacted in either branch of our State Logislature. Beveral bills were reported, among which we notice three or four in which our citizens are interested, viz to aid the Deaf and Domb Institution, for a penny savings bank, to smend the Mechanics' Lion law. and to tax the stock of insurance companies. The Benate ordered the bill for the temporary improve ment of the canals to a third reading, and the term perance bill to a select committee, to be reported complete, after which the measure is to romain the special order until disposed of. Quite an exciting discussion took place in the Amembly relative to the contest for the seat from the third district of this city. The committee appointed to investigate the matter reported that M P. H. McGuire, national demo crat, was entitled to the seat, and that the sitting member, Mr. D. W. Clark, free soil democrat, must vacate. The report was made the special order for Friday next. Both houses adjourned till next Wed nesday evening at soven o'clock. During the late rim the election will be held for the amendment of the constitution, so as to provide means for the com pletion of the capals. In order that voters may the more fully understand the present condition of the State works, and thereby thoroughly prepare themselves to take part in this important election, we would recommend them to carefully peruse the report of the late State Engineer, published in an

other part of this paper.

Wm. Pitt Fessenden has been elected to the United States Senate by the Maine Legislature.

We to day publish lengthy details of late and viry interesting intelligence from South and Centr America, embracing accounts of the progress of the Darien Ship Canal Exploring Expedition, mining political, religious, commercial and general news fro Chilf. Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Ecuador, Pero, Nicara gua, &c. By the instructive and entertaining letter of Mr. Nelson, detailing the exp'orations made by the officers of the British ship Virago, it will be seen 1 at the party have discovered the existen e of an satemelys plain hitherto unknown, and watered b

large rivers not set down on any map. The company crossed the Isthmus of Darien in eighteen hours, and from the tenor of their report there appears little doubt of the feasibility of constructing the proposed canal, although such an undertaking will meet with many obstacles, both from the nature of the country and the hosbroken tility of the Indians, particularly on the Atlantic side, where they are reported to be arming with the intention of making a desperate resistance to the encreachments of the whites. New discoveries have been made of extensive beds of precious metals, and of quarries of fine marble, in Chili. So far as appearances are concerned the miners of that country are in a most flourishing condition; but the rene. rality of the people there, as in nearly every part of South America, are kept in a perpet sal state of excitement by political and religious, founds, in consequence of which a majority of the m are likely to remain poor and miserable until the , are enlightened by the Americans and Englis Amen who are fast taking up their abode among them. The inhabitants of Valparatio have be see much pleased with the assouncement that they are hereafter to e supplied with North Ameri can ice at the rate of four cents per pound, which cheaper than they can procure frozen snow from the Cordilleras.

By way of Panama we ' anve received a letter from our Melbourne correspor dent, and have files of Ausralian papers to the 18 th of November. The news, though not very impor tant, is varied and interesting. We have additional * particulars respecting the occupation of New Cal edonis by the French, and the probable conseque moes of that act on the convict system of Engls ad and her policy toward the Polysession islands. A Sydney correspondent of the Melbourne Art rus reports the abandonment of the Diange river sovereignty by the British. Active preparation, were making to colonize the banks and drive a living along the sides of the newly explored Murray river. A very exciting sailing match had place on the waters of Port Phillip, between the American schooner Pride of the Sea -built by George Steers and the Earlish vacht Lelia, in which the latter was far distanced. Captain Forde, U. S. A., of Salem, Mass., died of fever in Melbourns on the 30th of October. A party of Americans had contracted with the corpora, tion of Melbourne for cleaning and watering the streets of that city, from which we presume that they are enterprising New Yorkers, who are aware what a sincepre such speculators enjoy at home. A number of United States newsboys had landed in Melbourne, and created quite a jealousy amongst the newspaper folk by their eager business habits. The

last trade reports and gold circulars are given. Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 28th ult. announce that the House of Assembly and Board of Council were in session. On the 24th ultimo the Bon Mr. Porteus called the attention of the latter body to the recent " Emancipado" order of the Captain General of Cuba, and urged that the labor market of Jamaica should be rep'enished by a govern ment importation of the pegroes freed thereby. It was resolved that a deputation from the Board should wait upon the Governor of Jamaica, and request him to put himself in communication with the English Consul at Havana on the subject, with a view to as ertain how far advantage could be taken of the African liberation policy of Spain.

In a communication from the Comptroller to the Board of Aldermen, that functionary recommends a revision of the ordinances prescribing the powers and duties of several departments. The Comptroller states that several heads of departments have been in the habit of lodging the public money received by them in banks, and placing the interest to their own credit, instead of to the credit of the county. The reformers will doubtless look to this.

The Reverend Samuel Osgood delivered a lecture last evening before the members of the Mercantile Library Association, upon "Our Old Men and Our Young Men." The reverend lecturer had a very

Rev. E. H. Chapin delivered a lecture last even ng on the life of John Hampdon, but owing to the want of room, we are compelled to omit reports of bis and two or three other lestures which we have n type. If possible we shall publish all of them to morrow.

Cur telegraphic despatches contain various ac counts of maritime and railroad accidents, political on mercial and general news, to which, as well as of large amount of other interesting matter, we anot efford space for particular reference.

The Cunard steamship Africa is nearly due at this port, with three days later advices from Europe.

The Spotlemen at Washington and Albany. We draw particular attention to the very able and fucid report of Mr. Englacer McAl pine on our works of internal improvement in general and the proposed canal enlargement in particular. A perusal of this excellent document cannot fail to convince every one that had the enlightened policy pursued by De Witt Clinton and his contemporaries been steadily followed up to the present day, the New York cannls would by this time have furnished not only ample means for their own enlargement and completion, but a surplus fund over and above all charges. Had the tolls been kept at the rates that existed some years ago, they would now be pouring several millions into the State treasury, and instead of promising to become a drain upon the public would have provided our State government with all the money it required. The reduction of the tolls benefited no one but the forwarders. The public derived no advantage from it, as it made no sensible alteration in the price of produce: and as, according to Mr. McAlpine, the railroads could not compete with the canals for the carriage of bulky articles. It conferred no benefit on the State. The traffic would have been the same, if there had been no diminution of the tolls. It was done simply in order to put money into the pockets of the forwarders who were in league with the politicians and chemers at Albany; and the consequence now is that we are called upon to raise ten millions and a half to make up the deficit caused by their reduction.

Wa have on more than one occasion sketched the dolings of the spoilsmen at Washington, Our calculat, one on the subject of the public plunder n the war v of patent renewals, railroad and other ock-jobb, ng schemes and slices of the surplus revenue, he we enabled us to fix the sum for which politi, tians are now scrambling at some thing like five hundred millions of dollars. It would seem it at the prospect of so much plan. der has fired the imagination and excited the empidity of our State politicians at Albany They naturally enough think that if the lobby numbers and knay es at Washington have five handred millions to divide between them, the like classes at Alban vought at least to contrive to share some begga rly pittance of ten or twelve. And as the S, ate Legislature has no patent monopolies to gra nt, no public lands to ive away, no surplus revenue to spread before the political jackuls, the on,'y thing they can de is to squander the canal re venues under the present constitution and they ask the people to run late a fresh debt of ten cullillons for the pretended purpose o cularging them. Accordingly we find them joyfully ratifying the amendment passed last session, and co ming forward hat in hand to the people with a request for ten millions of money to complete the private fortunes of the speculators, contractors and stock jobbers at Albany, under pretence of

empleting the canals. It has keep generally estimated that when

public moneys race through the hands of such men as these, about c ne half is usually pocketed by the comracte as, speculators, politicians, members of the Legislature and editors favorable to the sc' eme. This estimate is a liberal one, perhap too liberal to the State; it would be well for us if the public works always got half the amounts voted to them. With this experier .ce fresh in their minds, the people of this tate will be called upon next Wednesday to say whether or no they will sanction a new lean of \$10,000,000, or in other words whether they will put \$5,000,000 of money into the pockets of the politicians, spoilsmen, editors and others who are interested in carrying through the amendment. If the people think these parties deserve a reward from the public for their devotion to party interests and private speculations, let them have it by all means; though perhaps it would be more straightforward to call things by their names, and vote five millions of hard cash directly to the operators. It must not be supposed that we are exaggerating the case. Most of our readers recollect the beautiful division which was made of the nine millions formerly voted for the enlargement of the canals, and rescued by the Court of Appeals from the jaws of the speculators and spoilsmen who were to have had such a pretty per centage thereon. Nor has it been entirely forgotten that some of the present editors or proprietors of the New York Daily Times figured in the list of the would-be sharers in that slice of the spoils. It is well to bear these reminiscences in mind as we read the apologies new published by our Seward cotemporaries for the proposed amendment. The most charitable

can hardly help thinking that many of the

defenders of the scheme have as good reasons

fer their present as they had for their former

course. In point of fact, the canal system of this State is thoroughly understood by every one, and it will not be as easy to throw dust in the eyes of the public as these newspaper editors believe. The present plan of enlargement was adopted by the people after mature deliberation, and the bulk of our citizens are still as firmly convinced as they ever were that it is the only sound, proper and judicious one. If, with the glorious traffic now carried on between the scaboard and the West, with the splendid business of which the canal enlargement party boast so loudly, the New York canals cannot provide a fund for their own completion, as provided by the constitution, then they do not deserve to be completed. Had they belonged to private individuals, we have not the smallest doubt that they would by this time have fur nished ample means for their enlargement and completion. They have not done so, simply because the wire pullers at Albany did not desire that they should; as they would then have had no opportunity of plundering the State of four or We millions of dollars. These plunderers ought now to be taught that the people will not be deluded any longer. The old system recognized by the constitution is the only safe one. We must adhere to it; and, while we give to the politicians at Albany due credit for having matured a scheme which certainly leaves th most impudent of the Washington operations far in the shade, we must use the power we have retained in our own hands to prevent these spoilsmen robbing as of five millions of dollars.

What is this Legislature which calls upon us to incur a fresh debt of \$10,000,000? In all our experience we never remember to have seen a more utterly worthless and abandoned set of politicians assembled together. Men sent to the Legislature by corruption, by mistake, by every means and every influence exept that of character, integrity or talent: the outgrowth of fanatical agitation, and the apostles of every absurd ism that unrestrained license of opinion ever begat : blind preachers of teetotalism, crazy apologists for women's rights, lunatics born so, and lunatics made so by spiritualism: such are the individuals who represent us at Albany, and propose to rue us in debt ten millions more. Shall we vote to plunge ourselves and our children into debt to raise money for such men as these-for legislaors like Mr. Leigh, who has distinguished him self so signally by his base, vulgar and ridiculous attack on the barroom of the St. Nicholas Hotel-one of the best and most magnificent hotels in this or any other country?

The people will answer. We say, let the canals complete the canals. If they are properly managed, and let alone by schemers and poilsmen, they can do it.

PUBLIC OPINION IN THIS METROPOLIS ON THE NEBRASEA QUESTION .- Upon every great question for the last fifteen years, since the independent press became a power in the land, the position assumed by the leading journals of this metropolis, whose circulation gives them the largest access to the public mind, has invariably foreshadowed the ultimate action of Congress. The political revolution resulting in the election of General Harrison, the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, and the compromise measures of 1850, which were respectively the great issues of their day, were each and all first foreshadowed by the metropolitan press of New York.

How stands the question now with regard to Nebraska? We are as yet only upon the threshold of the agitation of this subject; but the position of our daily city journals of the English language already indicates the success of the bill of Mr. Douglas. From the best returns that we can command of the aggregate circulation of our English dailies for the Ne braska bill and against it, they foot up as fol

		CULATION.	
For the Nebraska Sa Hanald Sun Journal of Commerce Day Book National Democrat True Democrat	\$5,600 33,600 5,000 700 700	Tribuxe	15,900 19,000 1,600 3,600
Total	94 900 DOCT	SYCL	
Courier and Enquirer Express		Dally Circ	4,500 1,000
Total	BECAPITE	CLATION	7,800
Aggregate circulation	n for Ne	brasha.	Daily 94 900 13 500
Majority for Nebra Add coubtful to opp	onition,		54,400 7,500
7.1.4.4.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2			

The HERALD, as usual, was the first to take ground upon this great question, and that position upon the subject which faraishes the reasons, the propriety, and the certainty of the passage of the bill. It is but two or three weeks since this momentous issue was sprung upon the country; but instantly the independent press hit upon the conclusion, as indicated in the failure of the Tabernacle meeting, and the rapid progress of the bill in the Senate. The Senate Bebate shows that more pro-

gress has been made in two weeks in the discussion of this subject, than was no de in two years upon the measures of 1850; the discussion of these measures, however, had prepared the Senate and the country for a clear understanding of this matter, and all the coustitutional points involved in it. But in 1850, as in 1854, the Wall street jo'arnals were first among the opposition. The Courier and Enquirer, however, in the former case, after discharging its anti-slavery editor, and after making an apology to the public, wheeled into line on the side of the adjustment. And so will it have to do before this present controversy is ended. The Journal of Commerce, which was also among the anti-slavery pleaders in the outset of the agitation of 1849-'50, has, on this occasion, taken Time by the forelock, following prudently in the wake of the HERALD.

We have no doubt of the passage of this bill, no more doubt than we have, upon the setting of the sun, that it will rise the next day, and so continue to do till the day of judgment beyond which it is not necessary now to go. We do not derive our conclusions from the press of New York, but we say that our metropolitan daily press gives in the aggregate the earliest foreshadowing of the drift of public opinion and Congressional action. In thus reflecting public opinion, the independent press, especially, has, of late years, exercised, and will continue to exercise, a great power over the politicians, spoilsmen, and Presidential cliques, and aspirants of the country. It is a power which acts upon many even of the old fogies, with the force of an electrical battery, galvanizing them into new life, and urging them into the progressive spirit of the age.

THE SCARLET LETTER AGAIN-MR. GAL-BRAITH'S STATEMENT.—We publish elsewhere in this paper the statement of Mr. Benjamin Galbraith, in reply to the last publication of Mr. John Cochrane upon the free soil Scarlet letter of General Pierce of 1848. The memory of Mr. Cochrane, we suspect, will be much refreshed by the reading of this statement. It is perfectly conclusive. Mr. Galbraith adheres to the original facts of his conversations with the Surveyor of the Port. He re-affirms that Mr. Cochrane did admit that he had seen the letter "not a great while since." that he would look it up, and that it did sympathise with the Van Buren free soilers of 1848. If it were necessary, we could produce two other witnesses to sustain the testimony of Mr. Galbraith; but we consider his statement a complete settler of the matter at issue. But to satisfy the public curiosity, and to settle the question beyond all cavilling, why does not the President permit Mr. Cochrane to put his hand in his breeches pocket and bring out that letter-that mysterious letter-that Scarlet letter-to the light of day. Till that is done the public judgment must be that it is a free soil Van Buren Buffalo platform letter, which, if brought out, would establish the nomination and the election of General Pierce as a fraud upon his party, and a fraud upon the country. The nonappearance of the letter, or its sudden disappearance, is enough, and betrays those free soil proclivities and associations, on the part of General Pierce, which may yet result in treachcry from the White House on the Nebraska question, unless the South and the friends of Douglas are shrewd and vigilant. Let the South look to the White House and the Cabinet with a jealous eye, till this Scarlet letter is brought out. Why not give us the letter?

THE ISTUMUS OF DARIEN-IMPORTANT NEWS. We publish to-day an interesting letter from Robert Nelson, of the British surveying expedition, detailed from the ship of war Virago, on the Pacific side, to make an exploration across the Isthmus of Darien, with the view of ascertaining the advantages or disadvantages of that isthmus for the excavation of a ship canal between the two oceans. The report goes very far to sustain the representations of Dr-Black, which resulted in the despatch a few weeks since of the sloop of war Cyane by our government, for an official survey of the route indicated between the bay of San Miguel on the Pacific, and the bay of New Caledonia on the tlantic side. From the reports of the British surveying party, it appears that the party crossed the country until they got within about eight miles of the Atlantic. of which ocean they had an excellent view. They encountered a plain of some twenty-two miles in length, and in no part of it did they find the elevation greater than fifty feet above the level of the

If this report is confirmed by Lieut Strain. of the Cyane surveying corps, and by the French expedition detailed for the same purpose to the same quarter, then is the question of the route for the great interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific a "fixed fact." That it will be confirmed we have no reason to doubt. We shall wait, however, with great interest the more thorough exploration which will unquestionably be made of the whole route. from end to end, by our own expedition.

WORK FOR DECAYED POLITICIANS.-We learn that E. B. Hart, Esq., and others have been appointed a sub-committee, by the National Democratic Committee at the Stuyvesant Institute, and instructed to solicit subscriptions for a weekly journal that has suffered much in the hardshell cause, and is even now in the jaws of death. Mr. E. B. Hart was once a member of Congress. He figured subsequently as a candidate for the Navy Agency, but having been unsuccessful in the endeavor, he seems to have turned his attention to the calling of a newsboy. We are glad to see that a respectable business is at length opened for decayed politicians; a vocation which will keep them out of mischief and beggary, and may at the same time prove congenial to their old tastes. It pleases us so much that if Mr. Hart will call on us, we don't mind proving our friendship for the national democracy, by trying to obtain for him a route of the HERALD, or if this cannot be had, the carly sale of some of our extras. This, we imagine will be more permanent and profitable than canvassing for his present employers.

Exclusive News Again .- We published exclusively, the other day, the text of the copyright treaty pending before the United States Senate. Why do not our cotemporaries, who raised such a clamor against our first exclusive report of that Mexican treaty, why do they not come out and pronounce this copyright treaty also a hoax?

Supreme Court-General Term.

Hen. Jueges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Morris, present.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Fin 10.—In the Matter of Alexander Hailbronn.—This case, which comes up now on application on behalf of the accursed for a warrant under the State Ias. (Revised Statutes, eac. So, chap. 2.) to prevent Ms removal out of the State, was called on to day, but was again postponed. The argument is fixed for Wednesday next.

Severnor Croaby, of Maine, was qualified on the 8th instant, and delivered his inaugural address,

The Troubles of Criticism-Another Appeal

le cur potice of the performance of "A Midsumme light's Dream" at the Broadway, we alluded to Mr. Davidge, who personated Bottom, in the following

In the comic underplot, the great character, as every

In the comic onderpion, the great character, a very cree known is Bottom the weaver. It was taken by Davidge on Monday, and a great deal of taken displayed in the rendering. Still it is impossible to endorse him as Bottom until first, he karns his part thoroughly, and a condity, his grottesque aution and comic exchanations approach a little nearer to nature. Mr. Davidge is not satisfied with this, and writes us the following letter :--

FIREWARY 8, 1854

Finewary S, 1854

TO THE EDITOR OR THE HERALD.

Fire—An article in this day's issue of the Herald, purporting to be a criticism on "millenamer Night's Dream", at the Breadway the attractions must be favor ingeniously to qualify some little praise it would bestow on my personation of the character of Bottom, by asserting that I was in period in the text.

With the opinion that you or any censor of the press may entertain of my poor ability in the various observation of accuracy in a calcace. I must presume them to be given with the conviction that you are right and I am wrong; but I do not etternously protest against a charge of belog in parfect in the works; and in justice to investigate you to state in a hat part or portion of the play you discovered the cellsquency.

to state in a hat part or portion of the pray job ed the cellinguescy.

I smewer ready to admit the freedom of the press in the drama, as well as in every other other brands of att, and do not suffer my equasimity to be refilted in the alightest decree by either prejudice or convisions; but a charge like the end in question would end set me to a very questionable reputation to other cities of the Usion.

Waiting yours, I am, six, yours, obediently.

P. S.—Both Mr. Barry and Mr. Wright, the prompter, bear testimony to my position in this matter.

bear testimony to my position in this matter.

We are quite willing to comply with Mr. Davidge's re

quest, and to point out " in what part or portion of the play" we "discovered his delinquency." It was gone rally in his part in the firth set (shakapeare's version). which he had not studied sufficiently, and did not know by heart. It was particularly to the dialogue between Pyramus and Taisbe, which Mr. Davidge could never have got through without the assistance of the prompter. was particularly in the verses beginning "O grim looked prompter better than Mr. Davidge seemed to do. It was particularly in another portion of the same scene, when Mr. Davidge stopped short entirely, having forgotten hi part, and the whole house laughed at his prelicament I was likewise particularly in the scenes whole Mr. Da vidge as Bottom, being transformed into an ass, and not aware of his own transformation, committed the unpar-donable solecism of braying, and thus showed his very ith Shakspeare's meaning. It was likewise particularly in act III , scene 1, (Shakspeare's version,) when Mr. Davidge blendered in his dialogue with the fairies, and required assistance both from the performers on the stage and the prompter. When in reference to these crying faults we simply observed that Mr. Davidge had not "learned his part thoroughly" we submit that we dealt with him with a leniency in which we were not as critics entirely justified. We are the more inclined to regret it, as a comparison between Mr. Da-vidge's Bottom and that of Mr. Burton was perhaps due o the public, and would have erabled us to point out in few words how very far the former was from what night have been expected from a leading comedian at a

LEGEOR AGENCY OF NEW BELSOND .- The liquor agent of New Bedford has just published his quarterly report of the work done in his department for the three months

eding on the 28d of January. To	e followin	g figures
how the result:— Purchased Brandy, gallons	Sold 199	On hand.
Rum, do	956 283	638 280
Wine, do	161	12
Three months business	1.788	1 562

One thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight gallons of liquor, or about one boudred and thirty-five th doses, as appears by the above, were sold in New Sedford ale and porter, which are not included in the table, but which bore their proportion in amount sold to the other medicloss. New Bedford must be a very unhealthy place.

Marine Affairs.

Quice Passaus.—The new clipper ship Red Jacket, com manded by Capt. Ass Eldridge, late of the steam yacht North Star, whose arrival at Liverpool was reported in the English papers on the 25th ult , is stated by letter to have pareage from city to city in the astonishing short time of the morning of the 10th January, and arrived at the Bell Buoylon the 22d-twelve days-without the loss of a rope yarn. She is a fine vessel of 2,434 to as register, built by Mr. Geo. Thomas, of Rockland, and is on her first voyage, and not yet coppered. She is owned by Secomb & Taylor, of Boston, and was descatched hence by Mr. Wm. T. Dugan. The Liverpool Courier thus notices her performance :-

Yesterday, the spiradid new American elipper Red Jacker, Captain Ednidge, (late of the Liverpool packet Roccius,) arrived here from New York, after having made the unprecedented run (for a salling vessel) of thirteen days one hear and twenty-five minutes. She is one of the handsomest vessels we ever beheld, porsessing, with the greatest symmetry of model immense strength and carrying capacity. Helow we give her log:—

the handsomest vessels we ever beheld, possessing, the greatest symmetry of model immense strength carrying capacity. Below we give her log-carrying capacity. Below we give her log-files.

Wednesday, 11th Jan. 103 Weinesday, 15th.
Thursday, 12th. 150 Taursday, 19th.
Friday, 13th. 265 Friday, 20th.
Baturday, 14th. 311 Saturday, 21st.
Sunday, 15th. 217 Sunday, 22d.
Monday, 16th. 106 Monday, 23d.
Tuesday, 17th. 121

Cherry street, East river, have just commenced an engine of 64 inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, for a steamship of 900 tons burden, now building at the yard of Wm. H. Webb, and intended for the island of

Cobs.

Anomam Mutinous Chiw.—Buring the past day or two a part of the crew (eight,) of the ship Jennis W. Paine, Capt Robert Norton, which vessel recently arrived in our harbor from New York, having become mutinous and refused to perform duty, the Consul of the United States at this port has twice visited the vessel for the purpose of examining into their complaints. The result of the matter, we leare, is, that yesterday the eight disorderly men were ordered to be placed in irons, and kept so until they express their willingness to perform their duty.—

Panama Star, Jan 24.

The Loss of the San Francisco.

THE NOBLE CONDUCT OF CAPT. STAUFFER. Below we give the modest letter of Capt. Stauffer, to he consiguees of the packet ship Antarotic, which speaks for itself. The letter of Messrs. Zerega & Co. also shows that Capt. Watkins had gone to London, to confer with the American Minister in reference to the best means o providing for the return of the United States troops and

providing for the return of the United States troops and others to the United States:—

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24, 1854.

MINSER, ZEREGA & CO.:—I beg to inform you of the arrival of the Antarctic in the river on the 23d inst, where i am compelled to remain until the 28th, origing to the tides. On the 3d inst, in lat 20 40, lon 62, fell in with steamable San Francisco and took from her the captain, purser, two officers, three Heutsmants, and a wort one hundred and sinety United States government troops, which detained me about fifty four hours. Your odd't servant, (Signed) GEO. C. STAUFFER, Ship Astarctic.

Capber Carlotte, Ship Advanctic.

TO THE RESTOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Feb. 10, 1854.

Will you please publish the above letter we reserved by Pacific, from Capt Stauffer, being all the information he gives us for his noble past in the resouse of the unfortunate passengers of the San Francisco, by which it would appear that his modesty is only equated by his intrapidity and good heart.

and good hert.

We learn further from our correspondents, Messers A
Bennistons & Co., that Capt. Walkins has goes to London,
to see the American Minister in regard to providing for
the unfortunate. In the meantime, all the parties remain on board the Antarotic. Any comments you may make will be appreciated by your obedient servants, ZEREGA & CO.

Naval Intelligence. The frigate St. Lawrence remained at Callas Jan. 12, all

vey of the Florida reefs, put into Savaoush 5th inst., from this port, short of coal, having been delayed by strong head winds. She would leave again immediately after

The United States store ship Relief, now at New York, is preparing to take out stores to the Brazil squadron. The following officers have been ordered to her, viz:—Lieut. Commanding, Stephen C. Rowng. Acting Master, Samuel P. Coster, Passed Midshipmen, James S Teoration, Walker Queen, and David B Harmony; and Passed Assistant Sgreen, James B. Gould.

Board of Supervisors. His honor the Recorder in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and

The report of the committee in favor of paying the bills of the four Coroners, amounting to \$4,366 81%, and also \$25%, the bills in the same accounts for post merten examinations, was adopted, and the accounts ordered to be paid; also in favor of paying John Ivee, lake Cormer, for fees in defending the case of Tityam vs. the Coroner, for false implicament, \$250—ordered to be paid.

The report of the committee in favor of paying E. D. Chiver \$369 expenses incurred in defending the proceeding of the committee reported advance to a full from the Bloomingdale Asylum, for want of proper authentication.

Accounted to Memory peak.

The Scarlet Letter Again-Mr. Galbratch Statement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK BERALD.

Mr. Forton-My statement of the conversations between my self and Mr.Co.hrane, respecting "that Scarlet Letter appears to be quite unpair able to that gentioman, an has elicited from him some remarks which he, doubtless intended should pass for a contradiction of the truth of my statement," but which are, in fast, a very clumsy i tempt to blink the question, and crawl out of the dile ma in which he is confessed a fixed. My statement is the trath, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. have nothing to add thereto or subtract therefrom; states exactly what took place at my two interviews will Mr. Gothrane, and I now repeat it: "I saw Mr. Cochrane soon after this, and I asked him if he had the letter which was written by Franklin Places, in 1848, to the meeting held in New York in that same year, for the purpose of ratifying and confirming the proceedings which had lately taken place in the Utics or Buffalo convention, and the nominations which were there made, in his possession Mr. Cochrane esid he had the letter referred to then asked him if he would give it to me, and h raid he would if he could find it, but that it was so time since he caw it, and that he hardly knew where was, but that he would look for it and send it to me. Not having received it, I saw Mr. Cochrane again, and he told me he had not yet found it, 'for,' said he, 'I have been moving my office from Wall street to Tricity Building, and my papers have got somewhat disarranged, but I am ture I have it, and will find it for you; I saw it not a great while since: I opened a roll of papers, and in that roll of

Pierce to the ratification meeting in 1848." "I then asked him as to its contents, and he said he did not recoiled very distinctly, but to far as he recollected is was a general opproval of the course that had been pursued and the nominations made at the Utica of Buffale Concentro

papers there I found this identical letter, written by brank

"I then saked him why it had not been read and published at the time or immedia. Iy a to the meeting. He said he did not know, but he supposed it was because the officers of the meeting, and he particularly mention Judge Wate bury, considered Franklin Pierce a man of . little note or influence at trat time, that to read or publish a letter of his would do to good to them, whalever, and hence the reason of it being thrown asid, along with a number of others, as entirely worthless, until he became President of the Uni ted States." To this Mr. Cochrane, after a vast amount of redemon-

tade, which be mistakes for wit, says:—
"Mr. Gaibraith's statement shall be fairly and fully encountered

It is putrue that I stated to Mr. Galbraith that I had the letter referred to.
It is unitte that Mr. Galbraith called on me a second

It is untrue that I said I am sure I have it, and will find it for you.

It is native that I said I saw it not a great while since.
It is not use that I said that I opened a rell of papers,
and in that roll of papers there I found this identical letter, written by Frankin Pierce to the ratification meeting.

ten, written by Franklin Pierce to the ratification meeting in 1848.

It is raise that I said the letter, so far as I recollected, was a general approval of the tourse that had been pursued, and the nominations made at the Utics or Buffale convention in 1848.

It is false that Benjamin Galbraith asked me why the letter had not been read and published at the time, or immediately after the meeting.

It is take that I said I did not know, but supposed if was because the officers of the meeting, particularly Judge Waterbury, considered Franklin Pierce as a man of so little note or indicance at that time that to read or publish a letter of his would do no good to them whatever, and hence the reason of its being thrown aside, along with a number of others, as entirely worthless, until he broame President of the United States.

I did say that I recollect having seen some years ago a roll of papers, which on opining I discovered were lettern received at the meeting of 1848, but I did not examise them, but put them away, and had not since been able to find them.

I was aware when General Pierce's lotter was received that the meeting of less, but here held. I was

find them

I was aware when Gineral Pierce's letter was received
that the Buffalo Convention had not been held. I was
also aware that Judge Waberbury was not an officer of themeeting of 1848, and yet desjumin Calbratth represents
me as uncertain of the first fact and sure of the last." And thir, in the opinion of Mr. Cochrane, is PAIRLY and

FULLY encountering my statement. It shows what his notions of fairness are; why, he has not ventured to deny

stelly encountering my statement. It shows what his notices of fairness are; my, he has not ventured to deny the truth is substance and effect of a single sentence in all my statement, but has connect himself to denying that I give has precise words. This hair-spitting and trifling with truth is just what may be expected from a man of Mr. Cochrane's calibre.

"It is untrue I said I had the letter," says Mr. Cochrane; and a more in the same breath he admits "I did say a letter was received; if must be among my papers."

Oh! Mr. Cochrane if in your practice at the bar you had caught an adverse witness that denying he had a letter, and next acmitting it must be among my papers. I have would you have declarated on the door prescription had be to had be the half be said of y u, who set out to fairly and fully encountering statements attempting to allied your real by distinguishing between saying I have and I must have flat all Mr. Cochrane's I for, not contract with he displayed to facily and real and in the contraction, in our more within the displayed of facility and papers. "It is false," writes Mr. Cochrane, "that I said that the letter, so far at I recoficated, was a goneral apprival of the course that had been pursued, and the nominations made, at the Using of Buffalo convention in 1845."

Here his full and fair excountering amounts to this, and this only; that he denies saying Utica or Buffalo, and they, to lead force to his cealal, he says, "I was aware when General Pierce's la ter was received that the Buffalo convention had not been held?" and from this be wishes it to be interest that it was impossible he should say Utica or Buffalo, in samuch as the Buffalo convention had not been held?" and from this be wishes it to be intered heat it was eight deep he said that my statement should be strictly correct, and not being quite centant with was the convention that one of the simple reason: that I do not charge him with having so said. I was desirons that my statement should be strictly correct, and not being

to prevent any mustake, alleged it was one or the other—Utics or Buffalo; nobody of common sense would read my statement otherwise.

"It is false," continues Mr. Cochrane, "that I said I did not know, but supposed it was because the officers of the mesting, particularly Judge Waterbury." This is not my statement in my statement is, "the officers of the mesting, particularly Judge Waterbury." But Mr. Cochrane does not he sitate to atter the sense of my statement to suit his case by omitting the word and Now, my statement is, that the officers of the mesting, and Judge Waterbury. It cose not save it hat he, 'Judge Waterbury,' was an officer at that meeting. Mr. Cochrane, therefore, is catilled to the full benefit of denying an allegation of his own fabrication. What more is necessary to expose the weakness of Mr. Cochrane's ease! Does he not, in his letter published in the Buratrof the 26th of January, say, "I referred to Judge Waterbury and the person who wouls probably recollect the contents of the lister?" Mr. Cochrane says: "It is untrue that kir. Galbrath colled on me a second time." As he has in another part of the letter made a distinction between called on and spokes to, and as my first interview with Mr. Cochrane was accidental, his desial probably is intended to mean that speaking to him in that manner was not a call spon him.

To those acquainted with both my word is good against Mr. Cochrane's for anything; but strangers eaconly ju ge from the probabilities of the two stories which is most extilled to belief.

Mr. Cochrane, as a lawyer, has learned how to dodge.

He knows that when it is noppless to succeed on the real.

only is go from the probabilities of the two stories which is most extitled to belief

Mr. Cochrane, as a lawyer, has learned how to dodge. He knows that when it is hoppless to succeed on the realisance it is politic to raise a false one. He knows the real issue in this case is, what are the contents of "that so he had be raid, or what last the contents of "that he raid or what lastd—upon anything, in fact, but the real-one. That Scariet Letter has been traced to John Cochrane, he has conferred to haven had it among his paper; he does not show it to be lost or destroyed, and he thruste himself forward as a witners as to its contents. Yet it sive him oredit for being learned in the law sufficient to know that the proper evidence of the contents of "that Scariet Letter" is the letter itself; that the letter staril, as it is the best, cottis the only evidence of its contents, and all the letters that John Cochrane has ever written, or may write, will sever he an equivalent for the Scariet Letter of General Perce to the ratification meeting or 1848, approving of their mee and measurer. It is among his papers, and it must be produced.

Respectfully, yours,

BENJAMIN GALEBAITH.

Respectantly, yours,
BENJAMIN GALERAITH.

City Inte ligence.

The Weather and this but Hears—The weather pesterday was quite mild, and formed an agreeable contrast with stormy Weenerds. The mud still remains in quantile squite sufficient to remind us of neglect of duty on the part of the street contractors. Broadway yesterday was ornamented with mud graves which some facellour persons had beened up and completed with headstones and epilapha. On one man fleecker street was displayed in large letters on a white groundwork, "Alas, poor Yorick "and on another :—

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest With a 1 their country's garbage blest!"

The initiated locked upon them with some surprise and laterest, for if a street contractor had really been buried be much the mud the grave could not have been made more pariet. It is fortunate that the mud pools of the city can be used to amuse as well as amony our ditians.

FUTTENMO IN THE POOR OFFICE.—What's the trouble in the New York Post Office? What is causing the present fattering among the cierty? Every one is afraid of getting a count. What's he trouble in the New York Post Office? What is causing the present fattering among the cierty? Every one is afraid of getting a count. What's he trouble in the sum of the city of the country o

in their stead.

The New Secret Society.—The "Black Tigers" had a parace on Tuesday, and come of the higher officers were secret.

Catherine market was in a high state of excitement when the excitage containing "the book" appeared in its vicinity.

Peared in its vicinity.

A VIOLENT ASSAULT BY A MOTHER UPON HER CHILD —A German woman named Maria Dushes, residing in Stanton street, near avenue A, resterday made a most desperate assault upon her child, four years of age, with a hatchet, indicting a very dangerous if not fatal wound upon her bead. The woman was arrested and taken to price. It is supposed the is insuposed the lainance. But little hopes are entertained of the child's recovery.